

pigment, perspiration, or pain; the erring anatomy must be present. Under treatment, general therapeutics, hygiene, etc., are not neglected, but Dr. Spender directs particular attention to local treatment, placing this properly in the foreground. Speaking of massage, it is gratifying to observe that the efforts of Weir Mitchell and others in America to rescue massage from the charlatan, and to elevate it to the dignity of a professional art, are acknowledged.

The importance of massage as a therapeutic means in early osteoarthritis, as well as in other chronic affections, is being gradually appreciated, and its universal employment may be early expected.

This tendency to elevate massage to the dignified position it should properly occupy will be also enhanced by the small work upon *Massage and Original Swedish Movements*, recently published by Ostrom.

This little book endeavors to show how the movements are applied to all parts of the body, and also to show for what diseases such manipulations are indicated. The procedures employed in massage are clearly described and illustrated, but the general active movements, those performed by the patient exclusively, are conspicuous by their absence. These are quite as important as the general passive movements, and should be included in every work upon this subject. On the whole, this little brochure is well adapted as an introduction to the more comprehensive works.

J. K. Y.

ON APHASIA, OR LOSS OF SPEECH, AND THE LOCALIZATION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTICULATE LANGUAGE. By FREDERICK BATEMAN, M.D. Second edition, greatly enlarged. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1890.

THIS book is largely a review of the literature of aphasia. It is the second edition of Dr. Bateman's work, the first having appeared in much smaller size twenty years ago. The plan of the present edition is that of a compilation, with running comments and some clinical observations of the author. While it thus presents nothing strikingly original, and cannot be said to advance our knowledge of the subject very far, it is nevertheless a book of merit, and will probably be read with interest by many who study this complicated subject. This is chiefly due to the fact that it collects so much in one volume. If we have any adverse comments to make, it is that we sometimes miss the exercise of the author's best critical and analytical faculty in the selection and digestion of the materials of his book. It is well known that many, and especially the early clinical reports of cases, even with autopsies, cannot be much relied upon to prove or disprove localization or functions in the brain cortex. Dr. Bateman has drawn quite extensively upon these in some parts of his book, and has given many of them in unnecessary detail. So, too, in the report of his own cases he is very diffuse, and commits the error of giving a minute daily history of patients, when all that is wanted is a concise summary of the chief facts. Hence the book lacks condensation—a fault that is apparent all through it. Hysterical mutism and deaf-mutism are dwelt upon at some length, but can scarcely be regarded as closely allied to true aphasia.

Dr. Bateman follows closely Ross, Charcot, and Bastian in his definition of the various forms of aphasia and their localization in the brain cortex. He is careful to give his own opinion, however, that the whole case is still "not proven."

Aphasia is divided into two groups—motor and sensory. The lesion of true motor aphasia, or *aphemia*, is located in the posterior end of the third frontal convolution of the left side. Agraphia, or inability to write, which is often, but not always, associated with aphasia, is due to lesions in the posterior part of the second frontal convolution. The sensory forms are subdivided into word-blindness and word-deafness, and the lesions are located respectively in the angular gyrus and in the three temporo-sphenoidal convolutions. The author has dwelt almost exclusively upon cortical lesions, and, it seems to us, pays too little attention to lesions of connecting tracts in the white matter. He describes many varieties of these several forms of speech-defect, his book being very complete in this respect.

The author calls attention frequently to the fact that he employs the term aphasia in its "widest and most general sense." He uses the word, in fact, to cover all forms of loss of speech, and this inexact use of the word is, in our opinion, the cardinal defect of the book. This is shown, for instance, in the chapters on the etiology, diagnosis, and jurisprudence of aphasia, in which the author treats largely of hysteria, fright, worms, constipation, reflexation, deaf-mutism, belladonna, alcohol, certain of the infectious diseases, the puerperium, blood-poisoning, and snake-bite as causes of various kinds of speech-defect. To include all possible affections of speech produced by such diverse causes under the generic term "aphasia" is, we submit, to misuse that term and to leave a very confused idea in the reader's mind of the exact seat and pathological anatomy of the particular lesion which Dr. Bateman at any time may mean. Certainly the loss of speech from fright, its suppression in hysteria, its confusion in alcoholic intoxication, its non-existence in deaf-mutism, are all very different from the loss of the speech-faculty due to a few limited cortical lesions which we have learned to call "aphasia."

We have felt it incumbent upon us to point out this peculiarity of the book because others may be disappointed, as we have been, to find that the volume is not limited to a critical digest of the subject of its title-page, but is burdened with much irrelevant matter. Such a digest, at this time, we believe, would be well received. We have, however, no intention to dispraise a really good and interesting book, which shows every evidence of laborious research, conscientious endeavor, and a wide and ready culture.

J. H. L.

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A MANUAL OF ORGANIC MATERIA MEDICA, By JOHN M. MAISCH, Ph.M., P.D. Fourth edition. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1890.

FORMER editions of this work have been given such favorable reception that it seems unnecessary again to enumerate the valuable points of Prof. Maisch's book. Suffice it to say, that there is in no language a work which treats upon organic materia medica with as much precision and thoroughness compatible with its brevity. That it should have gone